

There is no lady of rank who will have Tilden.

The boom in Pennsylvania was a sort of a Cameron freshet.

The Democrats in Congress are still taking it easy. They are afraid to move lest they make a blunder.

A new opera is out and is called the "pirates of Penobscot." The chief actors are Garcelon, Pillsbury, Lamson and Smith.

If the Legislature were to receive many more bills or would even pass what have been introduced, there would be nothing left of the Revised Statutes of 1878.

It would be worse than the "death penalty" to the people of Madison to adopt biennial sessions of the Legislature. It would be severer than hanging, for they would starve to death.

The Northern Hospital wants \$73,000 for current expenses this year and \$23,000 for permanent improvements. There is a screw loose somewhere, or the demand would have been not less than \$300,000.

There is an effort being made to change the name of the county of New to that of Martin, in honor of Morgan L. Martin, of Green Bay. Assemblyman Naber very properly suggests that it be changed to "Langlade," in honor of the first white settler of Wisconsin.

Senator Woodman, of Baraboo, is opposed to the State furnishing knives, gold pens, fancy inkstands, turkey morocco pocket-books, and the like, for the members of the Legislature, and therefore has offered a joint resolution for a constitutional amendment making the salary of a member \$400, and cutting off all perquisites.

Petitions are being circulated in Milwaukee favoring the adoption of the resolution amending the State Constitution so as to provide for biennial sessions. It is signed by nearly every one to whom it is presented, and among the list of petitioners are hundreds of the most substantial business and professional men of that city. What Milwaukee is doing should be done by all other cities in the State.

It was said by Colonel Ingersoll, a few days ago, that the cause of the phenomenal silence in Congress was that every one has his lightning-rod away up in expectation of a Presidential stroke, and is afraid to vote even to adjourn lest in some way his chances should be injured. To which it is remarked that there isn't a Democratic lightning-rod in the whole crowd that will draw a spark.

A curious case of malposition of the heart has been recently discovered in Indianapolis. The young woman is about twenty years old, and has been treated for some spinal trouble. After a careful examination it was ascertained that the heart was on the wrong side of the body and upside down. This unnatural condition of the heart does not seem to give rise to any serious inconvenience, except when she moves too quickly or attempts to go up stairs.

Inasmuch as Colonel Vilas, of Madison, made the best speech at the Grant Banquet in Chicago, on the 13th of November, it is suggested that he be sent to the Chicago Convention to make the speech nominating Grant for the Presidency. Colonel Vilas is disgusted with the Democracy, and admires Grant, and a more fitting person to make the speech can hardly be found in the United States. It would give him the fame acquired by Ingersoll when he nominated Blaine in 1876.

There is a bill before the State Senate which should be passed and put into operation as early as possible. It was introduced by Senator Bennett, of Jefferson county, and provides for the collecting of statistics relative to pauperism and crime by County Clerks. Such a law is needed in Wisconsin and in every State, and it is to be hoped that the Legislature will pass the bill. The subject of vital statistics is very important to this country, and Wisconsin should be foremost among the States in collecting such material.

Here is a specimen of "editorial richness" from the Chicago Tribune: "Mrs. Jennie R Smith, who in company with Policeman Smith, has just been acquitted of the murder of her husband in Brooklyn, is living with her sister, having agreed to stifle her love for Bennett and regard him hereafter as a stranger." Policeman Smith, "who, in company with Mrs. Smith, 'has been acquitted' was the murdered man, and was Mrs. Smith's husband. The murder was not committed at Brooklyn, but in Jersey City. 'Cove' Bennett was her paramour, and was acquitted with Mrs. Smith.

There is a bill before the Legislature introduced by Senator Dering—which provides for the erection of a Deaf and Dumb Institute on the site of old Fort Winnebago, at Portage City. The bill should not be entertained for a moment. There is no necessity for more than one Institute for the Deaf and Dumb in Wisconsin, and that can be built cheaper at Delavan on the site of the building destroyed in September, than anywhere else in the State. There are several thousand dollars worth of property there already. The site is a valuable one—is unsurpassed in Wisconsin—and beside that there are buildings upon it, which the State can utilize and which are worth thousands of dollars. These things should be taken into account,

and should have considerable weight in deciding in favor of Delavan. If the plan for the new building is too elaborate and too expensive when compared with the number of scholars to be provided for, let the Committee on Charitable and Penal Institutions furnish other plans, and agree upon the cost and the size of the building necessary. The new building should be convenient in all departments, of ample size to accommodate the inmates, and should not be unreasonably expensive, and should be built at Delavan.

The fact that Joel Parker, ex-Governor of New Jersey, and a Democrat, from his youth up, stood side by side with a negro from South Carolina the other day when being admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States, is drawing out considerable comment, and is a striking illustration of the vast growth this country has made since the War of the Rebellion closed. In the North, the spirit of toleration has become enlarged until a prominent politician of New Jersey, and an ex-Governor was not ashamed to stand up with a negro, place his hands on the same bible, and take the same oath, and be admitted to the same bar. This could never have been under Democratic rule. The negro would have had no rights which a white man was bound to respect, if it had not been for the patriotism of the Republican party. But under the new order of things, he who was once a chattel, is now a man, and even Democratic politicians and lawyers are bound to respect him—sit in the same Congress, eat at the same table, meet on the level at the same reception, and practice law in the same court. When the Democrats were in power, the negro was a thing to be bought and sold; under the Republican rule, he is a citizen and a free man, can vote, hold office, and can even be heard and respected by the highest judicial tribunal in the land. Slavery was swept away, and this new order of things brought about by the greatest political organization ever known in any country or in any age—the Republican party.

THE HARRISBURG CONVENTION.

The result of the Pennsylvania Republican Convention held at Harrisburg, on Wednesday, was not what it should have been. The influence which secured the adoption of a resolution pledging the delegates to support a particular candidate, in the National Convention, is not that influence which reflects honor upon a party. The adoption of the resolution endorsing General Grant for a third term, was the triumph of Don Cameron, and not a "free will" offering on the part of the Convention. It was the result of indestructible personal work on the part of Mr. Cameron to carry the State for Grant. It was a successful attempt to drive the Convention into doing what it would not have done had each member been free to express his own opinion. It was a defeat of the Republican sentiment of Pennsylvania, and a poor victory, dearly earned, for Cameron and his clan.

Men of sober thought, of down-right intelligence, men who take a common sense view of politics and who believe that there is such a thing as practical political morality, will not endorse the results of Cameron's work. They will not endorse anything that smacks of bulldozing. They will not countenance any scheme which has for its chief object the political aggrandizement of any man who seeks to manage the party in a great State like Pennsylvania. They do not believe in driving a Convention into doing a thing which public sentiment will not support. It seems that there was a healthy boom for Blaine in many of the strongest Republican counties in the State, and that had the Convention voted uninfluenced one way or another, there would have been no endorsement of a third term, and the delegation would have gone to Chicago not hampered by instruction, but with a disposition to make Blaine their first choice. In view of the fact that Cameron rode rough-shod over the Convention and succeeded in adopting the Herr resolution by a vote of 133 to 113, it is not likely that the delegates will be a unit for a third term when the Convention assembles. They have no right to abide by such instructions adopted in that way, and it is hoped that the Republicans who firmly believe in an honorable system of politics, and an unstrained and honest political sentiment, will not regard themselves bound to yield obedience to the dictates of Don Cameron or any of his slaves.

We cannot believe that General Grant will endorse the conduct of Cameron at Harrisburg. General Grant has keen perception, a good deal of sagacity, and a remarkable amount of common sense, and he must know that the Cameron way of carrying a State Convention is not the surest way to victory. He certainly knows this much, and he must likewise know that he cannot afford, after all that he has said, and his most intimate friends have said for him, to enter into a sharp contest for the nomination at Chicago. There are thousands of admirers of General Grant who do not believe in a third term. They prefer Blaine or Washburne, and should be respected in their opinions. General Grant has had all the honors this world can give. He has reached the topmost round of the ladder of fame, and in the language of Colonel Ingersoll, an election to a third term would not add a solitary leaf to the wreath of fame on his brow, and should be rejected, the only thing he could do would be to keep the old wreath from fading.

If Conkling should manipulate New York as Cameron has Pennsylvania, there is no telling what will be the result. Other States may be whipped into line, and the

convention decide on Grant. Should he have a clear majority, it is not likely he will decline, but should he learn that the nomination can not be had without a struggle, he may instruct Conkling and Cameron to withdraw his name.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Two Men, One Woman and Six Children Burned to Death

In an Old Cabin Near Columbia, South Carolina.

The Flames Destroy a Chinese Wash-house at San Francisco,

And an Unknown Number of Celestials Perish in the Flames.

Eleven Burned Chinamen Have Been Taken from the Ruins.

The Maine Senator and His Friends Satisfied with the Harrisburg Convention.

But Claim that They Were Sold Out by Congressman Bingham.

A Couple of New York Chaps Play the Pocketbook Game on a Texan,

From Whom They Take \$125,000 in Registered Bonds.

Mysterious Disappearance of a Diamond Ring at a New York Social.

Some Clydesdale Horses and Short-Horn Cattle Disposed of at Encouraging Prices.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Nine Persons Burned to Death in a Cabin—A Chinese Wash-house in San Francisco Burned, and Eleven Perish.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 5.—A negro cabin on the plantation of Captain William Stack, thirteen miles north of Columbia, burned Tuesday night. Two men, a woman, and six children perished in the flames. The fire was discovered by a colored woman, who ran to the burning house, and pulled out a board, when she heard one of the children attempting to awake its father, but without success. Before other assistance arrived the house and all in it were burned.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 5.—A Chinese wash-house on Pine street, near Taylor, was burned this morning. It is not known how many persons were in the place at the time, but the bodies of ten Chinamen have been recovered from the ruins.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb.—Another body was found this evening, making eleven Chinamen burned to death. It is supposed they were stupefied with opium, and the fire caught from pipes.

ALL RIGHT.

The Maine Senator and His Friends Perfectly Satisfied.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Senator Blaine's friends to-night express great satisfaction with the result of the Harrisburg Convention. The more they reflect upon it the better they are pleased with it. They say it would have been no assistance to Mr. Blaine to have Don Cameron stand sponsor for him before the country, but to be known as Cameron's candidate must be a source of weakness. Much stress is placed on the evident fact that there was nothing about persons in the Grant movement in Pennsylvania. Grant's name was no help to Cameron; on the contrary it was a dead load to carry both before the people and the Convention. The victory was Cameron's alone, and won on grounds personal to him. It is a fact that, owing to the short notice of the calling of the State Convention, but 27 counties, including Philadelphia, out of sixty-four, had conventions of the people to nominate delegates. Of these twenty-seven counties, twenty-three instructed their delegates for Blaine, and the other four adopted resolutions favorable to him. The Grant strength outside of Philadelphia came exclusively from counties in which delegates were chosen by the County Committee and not by the people.

WAS HE SOLD?

Bingham Alleged to Have Bartered Blaine Away.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5.—A dispatch to the Press from Washington says: "Blaine's friends claim that they were 'sold out' at Harrisburg, or they would have prevented an endorsement of Grant. Congressman Bingham, of Philadelphia, is charged with having done it. He represented himself as being the spokesman of Senator Blaine, and having considerable intimacy with Blaine, and, being outspoken in his favor, the delegates accepted, as alleged his leadership. Bingham told everybody that Blaine did not want a fight; that he was Cameron's second choice; that Grant would be withdrawn, and that Blaine would get the Pennsylvania delegation if they did not get Cameron mad by opposing him. This was said by him in private conversation in caucus, and in open Convention. Whereas Mr. Blaine says that Bingham not only had no authority to speak for him in that manner, but misrepresented him. Blaine says that he was for a fight; that he believes his friends could have carried the Convention had they shown some backbone; and he would like nothing bet-

ter than to have beaten Cameron on his own ground. Congressman Frye says there were many delegates who voted for Grant, who would have voted against him had they not supposed it would make no difference to Blaine and would oblige Cameron. Blaine says very frankly he would like to have the Pennsylvania delegation, and believed he would have them if the popular feeling in the State was given its will.

BOND ROBBERY.

A Wealthy Texas Cattle Raiser Meets with Bad Luck.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—On Monday and Tuesday an announcement of the loss of \$125,000 in registered Government 4 per cent. bonds was published in a morning paper. On Friday last Mr. Kenneth Albro, a wealthy Texan engaged extensively in cattle-raising in two or three ranches in that State, arrived in this city on a business trip requiring the use of a large amount of ready money. On Saturday morning he went into Wall street about 10 o'clock, carrying with him a small satchel containing \$125,000 in registered bonds. As he reached the Sub-Treasury steps he noticed a man coming down directly in front of him. At the same instant a man stepped alongside Mr. Albro, and seized his hand, shook it heartily, saying: "How are you? How do you do, Mr. Thompson?" The man in the front pointed at a pocketbook lying at Mr. Albro's feet, and said: "See there, sir, you've dropped something." He stooped to pick it up, when the man who had just saluted him put his hand on the back of the old gentleman's neck and pitched him forward on the steps, at the same time twisting the satchel from his hand and walking quickly away. The other man immediately assisted him to rise, and handing him the pocketbook, said, "Here is your wallet," and disappeared also. He returned to his hotel feeling tolerably safe in the knowledge that his bonds were registered, and, on Monday, he advertised. On Wednesday he received in answer to his advertisement a letter in which the writer, for fear of being traced or detected by his handwriting, has drawn or printed the writing in capital letters, as follows: "K. A. Box No. 216, Herald office: If you want your bonds back offer a reward of \$25,000, and put this in 'personals': 'Tommy, I am willing; name time; how long? If you don't, you will never get your bonds. I will alter; you must meet me alone and bring money in satchel with you. TOMMY.' Mr. Albro supposes that the words, 'I will alter,' convey a threat that the thief 'Tommy,' will alter numbers or names on the bonds and then negotiate them elsewhere.

MYSTERIOUS.

Disappearance of a Diamond Ring at a New York Social.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—A very singular case of thieving in high circles has been under investigation by the police for a week. The story has been whispered about in fashionable circles, but the social position of the persons concerned has prevented publicity, while it has also compelled the police to work with extreme caution, and has hampered them in their efforts. A dinner party was recently given at the house of a family well known in the wealthiest and most fashionable circles, and occupying a handsome mansion on one of the uptown side streets near Fifth avenue. Eighteen or twenty ladies and gentlemen were at the table. The conversation turned on diamonds and precious stones, and the hostess, taking from her finger a beautiful emerald, set in a cluster of diamonds, handed it to her neighbor, calling her attention to its luster. The ring was passed from hand to hand around the table, admired by all, and placed in the center of the conversation, turning on other topics was lost sight of. It did not complete the circuit of the table, and in whose hands it had last been could not be determined. A number of servants were in the room and near the table, but no reason for suspecting them could be found. Nothing was left but the conclusion that one of the guests had taken it.

The second part of the story is the strangest of all. After the party had broken up one of the guests, a young man well known in polite society, rushed into the house, saying he had found the ring in a corner pocket. The stones were missing. He declared that some one must have taken the stones and then slipped the ring into his pocket. He demanded that the thief be found and be required to restore the stones, intimating that it was one of the servants. The excitement and embarrassment of all concerned can be imagined. The ring had been bought only a few weeks before and cost \$5,000.

STOCK SALES.

The Sale of Short Horn Cattle and Clydesdale Horses at Madison.

MADISON, Feb. 5.—The sale of short-horn cattle and Clydesdale horses, the property of Ogilvie & Curtis and W. C. Kiser, which took place in this city to-day, was an event of great importance to stock breeders and farmers. Prominent among the buyers were ex-Senator T. O. Howe, Green Bay; Ex-Governor H. Ludington, Milwaukee; Hon. Clinton Babbitt, Beloit; Hon. A. Ludlow, of Monroe; Hon. H. L. Eaton, Richland Center; John Chadwick, Esq., Richland Center; John Tasler, Sidney, Neb.; Wm. Lysaght, Belleville; the Smith Bros. of Walworth Co.; Chester Haged, Ripon; C. A. DeGroot, St. Paul, Minn.; Richard Barden, St. Paul, Minn.; Henry Brown, Milwaukee; N. I. Grant, St. Cloud, Minn.; Wm. Strathman, Rich Valley, Minn.; R. C. Judson, Farrington, Minn.; J. W. Smith, Iowa; C. Richardson, Brodhead; Wm. F. Fitch, Chicago; J. S. Deor, Nelsville; D. T. Pigum, East Granville; Hiram Smith, Sheboygan; N. W. Palmer, Brookfield; Mr. Wheaton, Auroraville; Mr. Phelps, West Salem; George Daubner, Brookfield; Chas. Milet, Beloit; George Sherman, Beloit; L. K. Cogswell, Beloit; J. S. Webster, Columbus; Dan McDonald, Verona; J. M. Smith, Green Bay; J. O'Malley, Westport; J. G. Kiser, Oregon; J. Brown, Harvard; Hon. P. Lander, Cross Plains.

Several of the animals were awarded premiums at the Wisconsin and Minnesota State fairs. They were all of good pedigree, and, indeed, no one familiar with the breed need be told of their good substantial reputation. As to the horses, they were pure-bred except three or four. The Clydesdales are gaining favor in this country among those who desire, good, heavy horses.

THE LEGISLATURE.

A Lively Discussion in the Assembly Over the Tramp Law.

Senators Price and Kelly Make Personal Explanations.

Both Houses Adjourn Until Monday Evening.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Special to the Gazette.

MADISON, Feb. 6.—In the Assembly this morning a lively discussion arose over a bill repealing the tramp law of 1879, it being finally made a special order for Tuesday morning.

In Committee of the Whole, Kingston offered an amendment changing the name of county of New to Martin, in honor of Morgan L. Martin, of Green Bay; Naber wants it called Langlade, in honor of the earliest white settler in Wisconsin. The question remained undecided when adjournment until Monday night was reached.

IN SENATE.
Price and Kelly made personal explanations denouncing the attacks made on them by the Milwaukee Sentinel, relative to the make up of committees.

No business of general importance was transacted, and adjourned till Monday night.

Fatal Etiquette.

Etiquette killed a king of Spain, and after the following fashion: "Philip III. was gravely sitting by the fireside; the drummer of the court had kindled so great a quantity of wood that the royal monarch was nearly suffocated with heat, and his grandeur would not suffer him to rise from the chair; the domestics could not presume to enter the apartment, because it was against the etiquette. At length the Marquis de Posa appeared, and the king ordered him to damp the fire, but he excused himself, alleging that he was forbidden by the etiquette to perform such a function, for which the Duke d'Uzeda ought to be called upon, as it was his business. The Duke had gone out, the fire burned fiercer, and the king endured it rather than derogate from his dignity; but his blood was heated to such a degree that an erysipelas of the head appeared next day, which succeeded by a violent fever, carried him off in 1821, in the 24th year of his reign."

The circumstances of brutality and mystery which surrounded the taking-off of Policeman Smith, and such striking incidents in the trial of another jury on the murder man and her paramour as the sudden insanity of one jurymen, the unanimous verdict of "guilty" pronounced by twelve others, the death sentence, the new trial granted on alleged "errors" in the Judge's charge, the subsequent verdict of "not guilty" unanimously rendered by another jury on the same testimony, before the same Judge, all this seems to justify the classification of the trial among the "celebrated cases" in the annals of criminal law. Of course everything will soon be forgotten, but while the matter is fresh in the public mind it is small wonder that people discuss with some energy various interesting questions growing out of the conduct of the Judge, the jury, the accused, and the counsel for the defence and for the State. Meanwhile the one question which above all others should be satisfactorily answered in the name of justice, and which will probably never be answered on the gallows, as it should be, is, "Who killed Richard Smith?"

SARATOGA SPRINGS, August 20, 1879.
Messrs. MORGAN & ALLEN, 59 John St., New York City:

Gentlemen—Having noticed your advertisement in the *Daily Saratogian*, I wish to add to your list of testimonials my own. Thirteen years ago I was sick with Bright's Disease for eight months without receiving the slightest benefit from the doctors. Fortunately my attention was called to your medicine, "Constitution Water," and after using two bottles I was entirely cured. And afflicted in like manner should not hesitate to use your remedy. I should be happy to see any one on the subject who is in doubt as to the truthfulness of this statement.

Yours truly,
L. H. CURRIEING.

Ask your druggist for it.

DOOMED!

HIGH PRICES ON

Boots and Shoes,

Gloves and Mittens

How is it that

A. RICHARDSON & BRO.

Sell Boots and Shoes so Low?

Because they buy for cash in large quantities, pay no rent, do their own work, and of course they can sell cheap. Give them a call at 13, West Milwaukee St., Janesville, Wis.

Notice of Taking Depositions

A new blank, just printed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FURNITURE!

Britton & Kimball

Are daily receiving goods purchased since the holidays at the lowest cash prices. They have the largest and finest stock ever shown in this city, and the prices are extremely low considering the recent advance in all kinds of goods. We will duplicate any goods you see in catalogues sent from Chicago, put them in your houses here for what they ask for them there. In Parlor goods we have as fine as any in the State. Easy Chairs just received, an immense stock. All goods at bottom prices. You will save money by calling at our store.

UNDERTAKING!

Fourteen years experience; satisfaction guaranteed.
BRITTON & KIMBALL,
NEXT DOOR TO POST OFFICE.

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